

THE SENTINEL.

THE SENTINEL is published every Friday morning at 10 o'clock in advance.
 Address all communications to
 THE SENTINEL,
 OREGON, MO.
 Entered at the Postoffice at Oregon, Mo., as Second-Class Matter.
 OCTOBER 10, 1890, SEPTEMBER 24, 1890.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.
FOR PRESIDENT.
 JAMES A. GARFIELD, OF OHIO.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
 CHESTER A. ARTHUR, OF NEW YORK.

STATE TICKET.
For Governor.
 D. P. DYER, OF ST. LOUIS.
For Lieutenant Governor.
 M. BLAIR, OF ST. LOUIS.
For Secretary of State.
 J. C. BROADWELL, OF ST. LOUIS.
For State Auditor.
 L. A. THOMPSON, OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
For State Treasurer.
 W. C. DALLMEYER, OF COLE COUNTY.
For Railroad Commissioner.
 HOWARD BARNES, OF COLE COUNTY.
For Supreme Judge.
 J. C. BARNES, OF JACKSON COUNTY.
For Register of Land.
 GEO. H. HERENDEN, OF MARION COUNTY.

For Circuit Judge.
 H. S. KELLEY, OF ANDREW COUNTY.
For State Senator.
 T. C. DUNGAN, OF HOLT COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.
Representative.
 J. A. LUMBER, OF BROWN COUNTY.
Collector.
 S. W. MORRISON, OF BROWN COUNTY.
Recorder.
 W. H. FRANK, OF BROWN COUNTY.
Treasurer.
 JOHN BUCHER, OF BROWN COUNTY.
Surveyor.
 W. H. MORRIS, OF BROWN COUNTY.
Public Administrator.
 BENNETT KING, OF BROWN COUNTY.
County Judge, Ist Dist.
 DANIEL MURPHY, OF BROWN COUNTY.
County Judge, 2d Dist.
 J. R. BRADFORD, OF BROWN COUNTY.

If the country wishes to be set back a quarter of a century it has only to vote the Solid South into power.

The Democratic party is like a mule, having no pride in its ancestry and no hope in its posterity.

The news from Maine depressed four per cent. 9-16 of one per cent., or a shade over one-half per cent. The fraction is not very large, but it is significant.

The Republican Judicial and Senatorial conventions met at Amazona last Wednesday, and nominated H. S. Kelley for Judge of the 29th Judicial Circuit, and T. C. Dungan for Senator for the 1st Senatorial District. The late hour at which we receive the news prevents us referring at length to the nominees.

In 1879 the Republican vote in Alabama was 90,272, the Democratic 74,444. Now the Democratic party has a majority of 90,000. So much for the shot-gun in politics.

Hancock persists in refusing to say he would veto any measure looking to the payment of rebel claims. The latter aggregate \$1,335,000,000, and this does not include slave property or the debts of rebel States.

A change has come over the spirit of the dreams of our Democratic friends. Two months ago they dreamed of "sweeping the country;" to-day they dream of saving Indiana. Two months hence they will realize how foolish it was to dream at all.

We call the attention of Mr. Fred Myers to the following response made by the New York Tribune a few days ago to Mr. Beltzhoover of Pennsylvania, whose knavery had been exposed by that paper and who undertook to silence it by blackguarding its editor: "More calling names doesn't hurt anybody, Mr. Beltzhoover, except the blackguard who resorts to it; it is the proof that pinches." This fits your case exactly, Mr. Myers. We charged that you—the man who is entrusted with the collection of the taxes of Holt county—were guilty of playing cards for money, and we proved it by your own admission in open court; and you will find that blackguarding us will neither silence us or prevent the people from considering whether you are, under the circumstances, a safe man to handle their money.

REASONS WHY.

"Why should I vote the Republican ticket?" asks the young man who has just reached his majority and is desirous making a conscientious choice between the two parties which solicit his ballot. Here are a few reasons why, given by the New York Tribune:

Because the Republican party is the only party which has no cause to be ashamed of its past record.

Because it began its existence by resisting the extension of the curse of human slavery to the free Territories of the West.

Because it fought a four years' war to save our Union from being broken into fragments, and conquered the most formidable rebellion known to history.

Because it emancipated four millions of slaves, and gave them the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," which the Declaration of Independence pronounced to be the inalienable right of all mankind.

Because by an amendment to the Constitution it forbade the States to deprive any citizen of the ballot on account of the color of his skin, thus making suffrage national and impartial.

Because in a struggle of ten years' duration, it steadfastly and successfully defended the national honor against the assaults of repudiators, and put the credit of the United States on a par with that of the other great civilized nations of the world.

Because it made good the Nation's promise to the holders of its greenback notes that they should be redeemed in coin bringing the whole volume of the paper currency up to par with gold by the passage of the resumption act, in spite of the persistent hostility of the Democrats.

Because the party which saved the Republic from disruption, and made it free, strong, honest, and honored of all nations, can best be trusted to manage the Government and mould its destiny.

THE STATE TICKET.

The Republican State Convention, which was held in St. Louis last week, placed in nomination the following ticket:

Governor—D. P. Dyer, St. Louis.
 Lieutenant Governor—Milo Blair, Sedalia.
 Secretary of State—James C. Broadwell, St. Louis.
 Auditor—L. A. Thompson, Montgomery county.
 Treasurer—W. C. Dallmeyer, Cole county.
 Attorney General—H. H. Harding, Jasper county.
 Railroad Commissioner—Howard Barnes, Cole county.
 Judge Supreme Court—J. V. C. Barnes, Kansas City.
 Register of Land—Geo. H. Herenden, Marion county.

The convention also adopted the following ringing platform, which we commend to the calm and deliberate consideration of every reader of the SENTINEL, without regard to politics. It is a scathing, yet truthful, arraignment of the party in power for its many infamies, and ought to consign it to merited defeat.

THE PLATFORM.
 Resolved by the Republican party of Missouri in convention assembled—
 First—That we cordially endorse and affirm the principles of the Republican party as expressed in the platform of the party adopted at Chicago in June, 1888, and withal reaffirm the principles of the Republican party in its brilliant achievements for humanity, the country, national unity, progress and prosperity.

Second—Recognizing that James A. Garfield, our candidate for president, and Chester A. Arthur, our candidate for vice-president, a leadership worthy of the great party of freedom and equal rights, the Republicans of Missouri are again united in a determined effort to re-elect the State from the injury and disgrace of Democratic control and misadministration.

Third—That we endorse the cooperation and assistance of every honest man in the State, regardless of party affiliations, and in view of the record of the Democratic party in the State and Nation, we have the right to expect that every Republican in the State, regardless of any differences which may have existed in the past, will cordially and earnestly unite with us in our effort to again place the State in line with the party in progress.

Fourth—We arraign the Democracy of Missouri for its infamous legislation during their administration of the affairs of the State. Their Cotton bill, which strikes at and means to prevent the further introduction of capital into our State, and which is in effect open repudiation.

Fifth—We arraign them for their unjust and unauthorized construction of the revenue laws whereby our farmers are for the first time doubly taxed; first on their growing crops and again on their crops after they are harvested.

Sixth—We arraign them for their laws concerning the collection of taxes, whereby a large per cent. of those assessed are not collected, and another large per cent. of those collected never reach the treasury.

Seventh—We arraign them for the crime of aiding and abetting the robbery of the State treasury and their refusal to bring the defaulting State treasurer to trial after they had impounded him for high crimes and misdemeanors.

Eighth—We arraign them for their policy which has prevented immigration into the State and the introduction of capital and the growth and development of industries.

Ninth—We arraign them for their unjust and infamous restricting law, whereby the purpose of disenfranchising 175,000 Republicans they made some districts to contain but 20,000 voters and others with over 50,000; some two miles long and thirty wide, and one to cross the Missouri river three times, and none compact but all Democratic.

Tenth—We arraign them for their abject and servile submission to the dictates of the conference of their party, recognizing in their conventions no other qualification for their nominees but their devotion to the lost cause, except when the party outside the State warned them that such action would be impolitic.

Eleventh—We arraign them for squandering the school funds of the State and their spirit of opposition to the public schools.

Twelfth—We arraign them for their failure to prosecute the notorious criminals of the State, and for permitting a Republican State to perform that duty.

Thirteenth—We arraign them for their misappropriation of the sinking fund and their neglect to provide for the payment of the State debt as required by the constitution.

Fourteenth—We arraign them for their effort to levy a poll-tax and to take away the right of the vote from the colored people.

Fifteenth—And to the overthrow of a party which has disgraced the State and retarded its progress and prosperity, we hereby pledge our united and earnest efforts.

We assert without hesitation that a better ticket than the above was never before presented to the people of this State for their suffrages. We speak from our own knowledge, as almost every man on the ticket is an old and personal friend of the editor of the SENTINEL.

The nominee for Governor, Col. David Patterson Dyer, familiarly known as "Pat" Dyer, is one of nature's noblemen. We have known him intimately for many years, and we know that a truer friend or a more perfect gentleman never lived. It was the St. Charles Cosmos, of which we were then editor, that first suggested his name for congress in 1869; and it was through our efforts, as chairman of the congressional committee for that District, that he secured the nomination over George W. Anderson, who was then in congress and was a candidate for re-nomination with a strong following, but whose fondness for the flowing bowl has since carried him into the ranks of the Democracy. The close friendship of those days has ever since remained unbroken, and it was with a feeling akin to exaltation that we read the news of his nomination for Governor.

Briefly, Col. Dyer's biography may be given as follows: He was born in Lincoln county, Mo., about forty-two years ago; was educated at St. Charles college; studied law, located in Pike county, and, as soon as admitted to the bar, entered upon a lucrative practice; represented that county in the legislature for two terms; raised and commanded the 49th Missouri Volunteer Infantry; was elected to congress in 1868 and served one term; was appointed United States District Attorney for the Eastern District in Missouri in 1870 and prosecuted the notorious Whiskey Ring with vigor and ability as to make for himself a national reputation; removed to St. Louis in 1876, where he at once took position in the front rank of attorneys and where he now has a large and lucrative practice. He is one of the most brilliant and fascinating impromptu speakers in the West, and as a campaign orator his equal cannot be found in the State. We are gratified to see the announcement that he will make a thorough canvass, and our people will doubtless have the pleasure of hearing him before the first of November.

Milo Blair, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor, came to Missouri from Michigan in the summer of 1865 and established the Booneville Eagle, which he edited with conspicuous ability until two or three years ago, when he dis-

posed of it, and about one year ago, removed to Sedalia and again entered the newspaper business, being now the editor and proprietor of the Sedalia Eagle. He was a candidate before the legislature for Public Printer in the winter of 1868-9, for which we were also a candidate, and when his name was dropped, he threw us his vote. We have had a warm side for him ever since and will now gladly do all we can to reciprocate.

For Secretary of State, J. C. Broadwell of St. Louis is the nominee. We are not acquainted with him, but see him spoken of in high terms. He is the present clerk of the St. Louis House of Delegates.

L. A. Thompson of Montgomery county, the nominee for Auditor, we have known well since the early years of the war. He represented Montgomery county in the legislature for several terms and is at present the editor of the Montgomery City Ray. He is honest and capable and one of the best fellows in the world.

The name of W. C. Dallmeyer, the nominee for Treasurer, is doubtless familiar to most of our readers, as he held that office for two terms while the Republicans had control of the State, and he honestly accounted for every dollar of the public funds. His perfect uprightness of character was demonstrated to us on one occasion, when he saved us several thousand dollars which we would probably have lost but for his firmness in doing what he considered right. It will be a grand day for Missouri when such men as W. C. Dallmeyer once more manage its affairs.

H. H. Harding of Jasper county, the nominee for Attorney General, we do not know. He is represented to be a lawyer of fine attainments, who is highly esteemed by all his acquaintances.

J. V. C. Barnes of Kansas City, the nominee for Supreme Judge, is an old school-mate of ours. After graduating at the State University, he studied law and located at Kansas City, where he now enjoys a fine practice. He is one of the purest men we ever knew, and his legal attainments are immensely superior to those of his Democratic and Greenback opponents.

George B. Herenden of Marion county, the nominee for Register of Lands, we do not know.

Howard Barnes (colored) of Cole county, the nominee for Railroad Commissioner, is known to almost every one who has visited the State Capital during the past dozen years, as during that time he has been the proprietor of the finest restaurant in the city. He is a man of excellent sense, and has amassed a fortune of about fifty thousand dollars.

Such are the Republican nominees for the various State offices. They are all good men and all of them ought to be elected.

MR. MYERS'S MISTAKES.
 It is the misfortune of Mr. Fred Myers, Collector of Holt county, to have a person of very weak intellect for his adviser. For certainly no person of sound sense would ever have advised him to publish the bitter screed against the editor of the SENTINEL which appeared in the last issue of the Press. The merest tyro should have foreseen that it would prove a boomerang which would come back and injure the one who sent it forth, instead of striking the person at whom it was aimed.

Two weeks ago we incidentally alluded to the fact that Mr. Fred Myers, the person who collects and handles the taxes of Holt county, is addicted to Draw Poker, a sinful game of cards upon which the players bet money. This fact—that it is a fact—is something in which every tax-payer is interested; for, as we stated, a man addicted to this game is not a safe person to entrust with the collection of the people's money. Now, since our statement could not successfully be denied, the wisest course for Mr. Myers and his friends was to say nothing and endeavor to let the matter as quickly as possible drop out of public attention. But instead of adopting this plan they are guilty of the astounding stupidity of attempting to distract attention from the charge against Mr. Myers by blackguarding the editor of the SENTINEL. Thus we find that in the article in the Press above alluded to, after flippantly announcing that the editor of the SENTINEL took 10,000 lies a week, the question is asked: "But who is the editor of the SENTINEL?" And then the entire remainder of the article is devoted—not to defending Mr. Myers, but to abusing the editor of the SENTINEL! Stupidity could not well go further than this; for no one can fail to see that the question which interests the people is not whether the editor of the SENTINEL drinks whiskey, but whether Mr. Myers, the collector of Holt county, plays cards for money. And this question the article in the Press entirely ignores, although it attempts to leave the inference that it is untrue. Fortunately it is a question, not difficult to decide. Any one who will take the trouble to examine the records of our circuit court will find that at a recent term of court Mr. Myers was indicted and pled guilty to the charge of gambling—playing cards (Draw Poker) for money—since he has been in office as Collector of Holt county. This is a fact which no abuse of the editor of the SENTINEL will wipe out; and they are silly indeed who think we can be silenced by such means.

And here, as the occasion is opportune, we depart from our usual course so far as to briefly notice the personal attacks upon the editor of this paper. For more than three years past the Holt County Press and—periodically during the past year—the Mound City News and the Corning Herald have omitted no opportunity, editorially and through correspondents, to slander and vilify the editor of the SENTINEL. They have pursued him with a malignity and a coarse brutality which were as disgraceful to them as they were unjust to him; but with the usual shortsightedness of such creatures they have carried their slanders too far and have thus defeated the object they were intended to accomplish. For instead of silencing

his character in the estimation of honorable men they have only caused that class to investigate for themselves and have thus made staunch friends for him among the only persons whose good opinion he covets.

The physical afflictions of the editor of this paper keep him constantly confined to his room and prevent him from forming the acquaintance of the people generally, and he is thus comparatively a stranger to a very large percentage of his readers. It is this fact which is taken advantage of by the papers named to convey a false impression in regard to him among those who do not know him. He has, however, a circle of warm friends, composed of the most intelligent and honorable men in the community, who have been drawn to him by sympathy of thoughts upon subjects of interest to men of intelligence and culture. These men associate with him daily at all hours; they talk with him on all subjects; they know his thoughts, his desires, his aims; they witness the earnestness with which he seeks for the right and the unflinching pertinacity with which he pursues it when found; they witness his almost ceaseless labor while weighed down with physical infirmities which would deter most men from any work of any kind; and they know that it is impossible for any one to lead a purer or more blameless life than his. No, when any malignant liar alludes to him as a slave to drink, he is not injured by it among those who know him, since they know that he has not even tasted intoxicating liquor of any kind for more than a year. So, also, when he is slanderously charged with Atheism of kindred ills, a half dozen ministers of the gospel can attest its untruthfulness from their own knowledge of his sincere respect for all true religion. And thus he might take up and dispose of every charge which has ever been brought against him. He realizes full well that he has his full measure of human frailties; but he strives, with an earnestness which is incomprehensible to many, to do what he conscientiously believes to be right, and no power on earth could force him to perform a dishonorable act or make any statement which he did not fully believe to be true. Hence, the flippant "you're a liar," which seems to be the ever ready rejoinder of the scribblers for the Press, when aimed at him effects no lodgment. We challenge "the world, the flesh and the devil" to point to a single false statement ever knowingly made in the editorial columns of this paper. We pride ourselves on the care we take to make the SENTINEL absolutely reliable, and any reader can test the matter for himself by searching its columns to find any statement which was ever intended to mislead.

We beg pardon of our readers for devoting so much space to a subject personal to the writer. To those who know us well, no such statement from us was necessary; but to those who know us not, or but slightly, we have thought it well to, once for all, give the assurance that the editor of the SENTINEL is not the ogre he is represented to be by those who cannot resist to his level and would drag him down to theirs, and that the outcry against him is made by those who have been justly scourged by him for their hypocrisy, treachery or dishonesty. This is especially the case with the writer in the Press, who knows that he will shortly be exposed by the SENTINEL as a moral monstrosity who deliberately violated his solemn pledge of honor. No honest or honorable man fears that the SENTINEL will ever attack him; but rogues of high and low degree may well state and fear it, as it is their ceaseless and uncompromising enemy.

German M. E. Conferenbe.
 The second session of the Western German Conference of the M. E. Church, convened at Wyandotte, Kansas, September 15th, Bishop—first presiding.

All the members of the conference answered roll call, excepting Rev. Behle, who had died.

The pastor's reports were very encouraging, notwithstanding the drought in the western part of Kansas and Nebraska.

Most the entire business of the conference was conducted by the Bishop in the German language.

This conference embraces Kansas, Nebraska and the western part of Missouri. It has 48 ministers and 4,000 members.

In the afternoon of the closing day the ceremony of ordination took place, conducted by the bishop, who exhorted the new aspirants to clerical honors in a most eloquent address. He stated that they must remember their calling. It was no ordinary walk in life, but one of the most holy that man could aspire to, and that in following the Lord Jesus Christ they were to carry themselves in such a way that the world at large could look up to them for precept and example; nor was it one to be beset with trials, tribulations and self-sacrifice, but in making that sacrifice it must be remembered that it was to save the souls of our fellow men, to become a benefactor among mankind and a follower in the footsteps of the Lord. And what occupation was grander than that? The field they had to work in was one of broad acres, one where a good harvest could be reaped by the ardent and hard-working harvester, and one that would repay him when he saw the good work he had done.

The bishop reported the following appointments in the Missouri District:
 H. Feigenbaum—Presiding Elder.
 St. Joe—H. R. Riemer.
 Oregon—C. Hermann.
 Graham—Geo. Keeng.

The next session of the conference will be held in Oregon, in September, 1891.

A well-known German minister, Rev. A. Opitz, of Schleisingerville, Wis., writes:

I was a sufferer with Rheumatism for years. Friends recommended the use of St. JACOB'S OIL; I tried it, and must confess that the result was astonishing. Having hardly used up the first bottle I found relief, and the second one cured me. I therefore feel under obligation, and shall recommend this effective remedy, whenever I have a chance.

THE NEWS.

Compiled from Latest Dispatches.

Domestic.

The number of hogs slaughtered and sold by Chicago packers from March 1 to September 11 was 3,350,000, against 1,460,000 for the corresponding period last year.

Snow fell in Gallagher Township, Clinton County, Pa., on the 14th.

Rev. E. P. Adams, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Haverhill, N. Y., has been deposed from the ministry for having preached against the doctrine of eternal punishment.

The report of the Agricultural Department shows the average condition of cotton, September 1, to have been 91, a decline of one per cent. since the August report, but an increase over the condition report of September 1, 1879, of five per cent. The report also indicates a decline in the general average of the tobacco crop for the whole country. The condition was 84, a decline of two per cent. since August 1, and three per cent. less than September 1, 1879.

Two vessel captains, recently returned to Gloucester, Mass., from the coast of Newfoundland, reported that their boats were boarded by a large number of natives, who used violence to prevent their fishing.

The value of domestic breadstuffs exported from the United States during the month of August last was \$1,034,915. Same month, 1879, \$2,783,650. For the eight months ending August 31, 1880, the value was \$10,587,748, against \$12,914,947 in the corresponding eight months of 1879.

The bark Erinhart, from Port-de-Paix, Hayti, was brought into New York harbor on the 16th, with all on board sick of yellow fever. Two persons died during the voyage. The invalids were quarantined at the Quarantine Hospital in the harbor.

It was stated on the 15th that yellow fever in a mild form was prevailing in the neighborhood of the steamship stations on the lower Mississippi, about seventy-five miles below New Orleans.

The jury at DeKalb, Miss., on the 16th returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of the State against Virgil and Houston Gilly, indicted for the murder of Gilmer.

During July and August the internal revenue receipts of this country were \$21,101,750, against \$19,157,215 for the corresponding months last year.

Wm. H. Vanderbilt's mare Maud S. trotted a mile in 2:11½ on the course of the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club on the 16th.

Boston celebrated its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary on the 17th. An immense crowd was in attendance and the ceremonies passed off satisfactorily.

An explosion in one of the buildings of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company at Bridgeport, Conn., on the 17th, demolished the structure and killed three men and two boys. The force of the explosion was terrific, and the debris was scattered in all directions. The fragments of the ruined building, two of the bodies of the victims were also found in the lake, one with head and arms gone.

A letter Washington telegram says the First Comptroller of the Treasury had just decided that no decree of court can require the United States to pay the amount of registered bonds to judgment creditors.

The work of taking the census of the Indians of the United States will be completed October 1.

Nine men were instantly killed in the explosion of the Consolidated Import Mine at Virginia City, Nev., on the night of the 16th. They were being raised to the surface in the cage, when the cable broke, precipitating them to the bottom, a distance of 30 feet.

Officials of the Interior Department at Washington are said to feel very confident that the treaty with the Indians would be signed, since they had received information to the effect that over two hundred Southern Utes had already given their signatures to the propositions.

Personal and Political.
 Mr. BARNUM, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, has declined the nomination for Congress in the Fourth Congressional District.

The Missouri State Greenback Central Committee met in St. Louis on the 14th and placed in nomination a full Electoral ticket, with Andrew Royal and O. H. Barker as Electors-at-Large.

The Legislature of Oregon elected an organization a few days ago, Republican officers being chosen in 14th houses.

On the 15th there were published revised returns from the entire State of Vermont, which show that the vote for Governor was as follows: Farnham, Republican, 47,852; Phelps, Democrat, 21,940; Heath, Greenback, and scattering, 1,901; Farnham's majority over all, 25,911.

The Massachusetts State Republican Convention met at Worcester on the 15th and renominated the present State officers, with the exception of the Treasurer, for which position Daniel A. Glavin was named.

The New Hampshire Democratic met in State Convention at Concord on the 14th and nominated a full State ticket, headed by Frank Jones for Governor.

The Missouri State Republican Convention met at St. Louis on the 15th. A full State ticket, headed by Colonel D. P. Dyer, of St. Louis, for Governor, was placed in nomination.

The National Republican Club Convention met in Indianapolis on the 15th and organized by the choice of General J. R. G. Phelps, of London, as President, with the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. An address and platform were adopted and a National Committee formed, of which Franklin MacVeagh, of Chicago, was made President, and T. M. Nichol Secretary.

The following Congressional nominations were made on the 15th: Third Maryland District, Joshua Horner, Jr., Republican; Fourth Maryland, Enoch Pratt, Republican; Sixth Maryland, H. M. Schley, Democrat; Fifth Maryland, W. B. Wilmer, Republican; Third Arkansas, Congressman J. E. Craven, Democrat; Washington Territory, Congressman J. M. Schley, Democrat; Eighth Wisconsin, W. C. Sullivan, Democrat; Third Wisconsin, M. C. Colburn, Democrat; Second Iowa, Congressman J. B. Briggs, Republican; Seventh New York, Congressman Walter A. Wood, Republican; First Pennsylvania, Congressman H. B. Bingham, Republican; Second Pennsylvania, Congressman Charles O'Neill, Republican; Third Pennsylvania, Benjamin L. Berry, Republican; Fourth Pennsylvania, Congressman W. D. Kelley, Republican; Fifth Pennsylvania, Congressman A. C. Harmer, Republican; Second New Jersey, Congressman J. A. Dobbins, Greenback; Fifth New Jersey, Congressman George M. Robeson, Republican.

The New Hampshire Prohibitionists met at Concord on the 15th and nominated a full State ticket, headed by George D. Dodge for Governor.

F. L. Shaw, the Democratic nominee for Senator in the Second Maryland District, has declined the nomination.

The following Congressional nominations were made on the 16th: Republican—First Massachusetts, Congressman S. Z. Bowman; First Missouri District, ex-Gov. Fletcher; Second Missouri, Congressman E. A. Treadwell; Third Maryland, J. H. W. O'Neil; Fourth Maryland, Samuel W. Pierce; Fifth Maryland, Oliver Bryan; Sixth Maryland, William D. Smith; Seventh Maryland, John W. Sanborn; Third New Hampshire, John H. Bingham; Second New Jersey, Congressman H. B. Smith.

The Republicans of the Fourth New Jersey District have nominated General Julius Kilpatrick for Congress.

The following Congressional nominations were made on the 17th: First Georgia District, George B. Black, Democrat; Fifth Maryland, W. R. Smith, Republican; First Alabama, F. H. Threlk, (colored), Republican.

Foreign.
 The Governor of Chihuahua has increased his reward for the scalp of the Apache Indian Chief Victorio from \$5,000 to \$6,000.

The report comes by way of Rome that the three South American Powers—Peru, Chili and Bolivia—so long engaged in war with each other, have accepted the mediation of the United States.

HENRY PERRY, who was some time ago convicted of robbing and seriously injuring a bank messenger on the Underground Railway in London, was recently brought before the Central Criminal Court and sentenced to thirty lashes with the cat-o-nine-tails and a penal servitude of twenty years. On receiving his sentence the prisoner screamed and in agony and fear. In concluding that part of the sentence imposing punishment with the lash, the Judge said: "I sentence you to receive this form of punishment before your long term of imprisonment begins, in order that, coward as you are, you may feel the pain and know what it means."

The British Vice-Admiral Sir F. B. Seymour has been appointed to the command of the International fleet in Turkish waters.

It was rumored at Ragusa on the 16th, that the Albanians had assassinated Riza Pasha, the Turkish Commander, and that fighting with the Montenegrins had begun.

During the eight months ended August 31 the imports into France increased by 300,000,000 francs over the imports of the corresponding eight months in 1879, and the exports by 160,000,000 francs.

A Vienna telegram from the 17th says the Turks and Greeks had a fight at Tuzel, and that the latter were defeated with a loss of thirty men.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram of the 17th says the Kurds had recently devastated thirteen Armenian villages.

LATER NEWS.
 Dr. P. P. Talbot, editor and proprietor of the Overland Standard at Marysville, was shot and fatally wounded late on the night of the 15th, at his residence near that place. He was seated at a window reading when some unknown person fired through the window at close range, the ball first cutting off two of his fingers and then passing suitably through his side, inflicting a wound from which he died the next day. He was rushed to the door and fired, but without effect, at a restaurant in the darkness, and the assassin escaped without leaving any clue to his identity.

STRIKING miners at Cornhill, O., on a rail on the mines at that place on the 16th, and were repulsed by a militia company, which fired one volley into the advancing work. One of the attacking party were wounded, several of them fatally.

CONGRESSMAN R. V. FRANK, of the Thirty-second New York District, has resigned his seat in Congress.

VANDERBILT's six-year-old mare Maud S. trotted a mile in the unprecedented time of 2:10½ on the Chicago Jockey track, Chicago, on the 15th.

A SPECIAL from Portland (Me.) on the 16th to the Boston Herald says: "The latest returns received at Democratic headquarters from 800 towns give Planted 73,490; Davis, 74,542. The towns to hear from in 1879 a Fusion majority of 157. The returns will give a plurality of 118 if the result will be based from vote as last year."

The Constitutional amendment, providing that a candidate for Governor may be elected by a plurality vote, and changing the date of the State election from September to November, were thought to have been adopted. An Augusta telegram of the same date says it was evident the vote was close, and